

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號三月四日一千八百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

日五月三年己酉

PRICE, \$2 1/2 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—M. MESSRS. A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SOUTHERN CAMPBELL & CO., AMY WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., FOOCHOW, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,800,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—A. MOLIVE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
E. R. BEILLOIS, Esq. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.
H. D. O. FORBES, W. M. REINERS, Esq.
F. D. SAMSON, Esq. H. HOPFUS, Esq.
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$2,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Berger, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company \$1,000,000 Sterling, of which is paid up £100,000.
Reserve Fund up to £120,000.
Annual Income £250,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 15, 1880.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 25th Instant, at Noon, at the Godowns of Masters HAJEE MAHOMED & CO.,

FOOCHEE PERSIAN OPIUM,
Or Steamship "Zambezi,"
(More or less damaged by sea water),
For account of the concerned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 22, 1881. ap25

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have received instructions from Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, to Sell by Public Auction, at the London Mission House, on

MONDAY,

the 25th April, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

His HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising:—

CHAIRS, COUCHES, MALLETOP TABLES,
SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, TOILET GLASSES,
WASHSTANDS, PICTURES, ETC.

Also,

A WALNUT COTTAGE PIANO.
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on the morning of the Sale.

TERMS.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881. ap25

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SALES OF ENGLISH AND COLONIAL-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 28th April, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Residence of G. COLES, Esq., "Blue Buildings," Praya East,

The whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising:—

ENGLISH-MADE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE,
MALLETOP TABLES, GILT MIRROR, CORNER WHATCHOPS, PICTURES, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, ETC., ETC.

Also,

A FINE COTTAGE PIANO, by KIMBERLY, expressly made for this climate, nearly new.

Catalogues will be issued; previous to the Sale.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 21, 1881. ap28

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

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the 28th April, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Residence of G. COLES, Esq., "Blue Buildings," Praya East,

The whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
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MALLETOP TABLES, GILT MIRROR, CORNER WHATCHOPS, PICTURES, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, ETC., ETC.

Also,

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TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 21, 1881. ap28

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED PER "GLENCOE," &c.—

ELLWOOD'S FELT HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S FELT HATS on Cloth.

STRAW BOATING HATS.

CALCUTTA PITH HATS and HELMETS.

UMBRELLAS, "AUTOMATON PATENT." SUN UMBRELLAS.

GAUZE and LISLE HOSIERY, for Summer Wear.

A Good Selection of SUMMER SOARVES and TIES.

TURKISH TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS.

PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, RUG STRAPS, and DOG COLLARS.

BATH and TURKEY SPONGES.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES.

HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS.

TRACING CLOTH and PAPER.

DRAWING PAPER.

FANCY STATIONERY.

PIRETTIC SALINE.

NEUROTONIC.

RAHPSODIA.

ZODEONE.

REFRESHING, NERVE and BRAIN TONICS.

BURGUNDIES.

CLARETS MEDOC.

HAUT TALENCE MARGAUX, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881. my1

EX O.R. 21/2, 2 cases Braids, Order, from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 20, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"BELGIC," from San Francisco, &c.,

are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Agent.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881. ap25

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"BELGIC," from San Francisco, &c.,

are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL
BLANKETS.
SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
THE AMERICAN BROILER.
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.
TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN and CHINESE LOCKS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
LIFE BUOYS.
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GRIDIRONS.
FIRE GRATES.
American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY
FOR LADIES AND OFFICE USE,
the
Best and CheapestIN
Hongkong.NEW BOOKS
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.
A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.TAUCHNITZ'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
WORKS, &c.WORKS of REFERENCE.
ALMANACKS.
DIARIES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
Etc.; Etc., Etc.

ROGGER'S CUTLERY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

WELEY & SON'S London-made SPORTING GUNS.

BUNSBY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
Self-Shot-Extracting REVOLVERS.

THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK of
CAVITE,
FORTIN, and
MEYSIG
CIGARS, and
CHEROOTS.
All Specially Selected.ENGLISH and AMERICAN
GROCERIES.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.
FAIR'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.
STILTON CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.Calcutta BEEF.
MUMPS.
ROUNDS.BRISKETS, and
TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.

APPLE BUTTER.

CLAM CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.

Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

PICKLED LAMB'S TONGUES.

Gruyere CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

RICHARDSON and ROBERT'S Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.
THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND
BALLAD COMPANY.

THE NEXT ENTERTAINMENT

will take place on

TUESDAY EVENING,

26th April, 1881.

And will be a COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT for

MADAME CARANDINI,

And Positively the LAST APPEARANCE

of the Company in Hongkong, before

their departure for Shanghai.

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME

will be produced.

Tickets obtainable at Messrs LANE, CRAW-

FORD & Co's, and at the Door.

N.B.—Ladies unaccompanied by Gentle-

men not admitted.

Reserved Seats, 82.

Unreserved Seats, 81.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881. ap26

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Anadyr,"

will be despatched for

SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 24th

Instant, at 5.30 p.m.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881. ap24

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Mouschik."

Commandant HERNANDEZ,

will be despatched for

YOKOHAMA on MONDAY, the 25th

Instant, at Daylight.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881. ap25

NOTICE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates

for CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIEN-

TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on

the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship

"Tener,"

Commandant HERNANDEZ,

will be despatched for

YOKOHAMA on MONDAY, the 25th

Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881. ap25

NOTICE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Suezor."

Captain J. KIRKPATRICK,

will be despatched on or

about the 4th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

NOTICE.

STEAMSHIP "ANADYR."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"Ganges" from London, in connection

with the above Steamer, are hereby

informed that their Goods are landed

and stowed at their risk at the Company's

Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained

immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,

unless intimation is received from the Com-

pany, before 3 p.m. To-day, requesting

it to be landed first.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATUR-

DAY, the 30th Instant, at Noon, will be

subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881. ap30

NOTICE.

STEAMSHIP "ANADYR."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"Ganges" from London, in connection

with the above Steamer, are hereby

informed that their Goods are landed

and stowed at their risk at the Company's

Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained

immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,

unless intimation is received from the Com-

pany, before 3 p.m. To-day, requesting

it to be landed first.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881. my23

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour.Gov. GOODWIN, American ship, Captain
William Lester—Mossagius Maritimus
WM. H. BROWN, American barque, Capt.
B. C. Baker—ADAMSON, Bell & Co.WILLIE RUED, American ship, Captain
Yates—Mulcher & Co.MINNIE CARVILLE, British barque, Captain
P. T. Clark—EDWARD Schellens & Co.EDEN, British barque, Captain John
Nairn—Yuen Fat Hong.BOYNTON, British barque, Capt. Nason—
Vogel & Co.ATLANTA, German steamer, Captain
Pfuhl—Siemers & Co.LORD OF THE ISLES, British steamer, Capt.
J. C. Felgate—Russell & Co.NORDEN, Danish steamer, Captain Ras-
mussen—Siemers & Co.BENGLOE, British steamer, Captain A.
Webster—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:

For THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK
TOWN, TOWNSVILLE, SYDNEY,
MELBOURNE, &c., &c.—
For Glamis Castle at 5 p.m., on Monday,
the 26th inst.For BANGKOK.—
For Consolation, at 5 p.m., on Monday,
the 25th inst.For KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—
For Nagoya Mart, at 5 p.m., on Friday,
the 29th inst.For NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.—
For Sunda, at 1.30 p.m., on Saturday,
the 30th inst.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers, &c.:

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left Name From.

3. Wylo London

16. Izard Bell Antwerp

Oct. 15. Xenia London

19. M. W. Mart Cardiff

19. Star of China London

19. Christine Cardiff

same time. On being ordered a third time, he said he had to go out to carry his master, but he was not required to do this for another hour.

Defendant was fined \$3, with the alternative of three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHARGE OF MENDICANCY AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

John Roley, 47, seaman, was charged with beggary, on the 22nd instant.

W. M. Denoe, Captain Superintendent of Police, stated that he saw defendant accuse two persons in the street and ask for alms. Witness gave him in charge.

Defendant said that he was talking to a captain of a ship and getting a berth.

His previous convictions for beggary, vagrancy, &c., were proved against the defendant, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

ASSULTING A BOY.

Ng Aitai, 20, chair coolie, was charged with assaulting Chan Afo, a school boy, on the 22nd instant. Complainant was playing with some other boys in Second Street yesterday afternoon, and by accident knocked against defendant's chair, but did no damage to it. Defendant accused the boy of breaking the chair, and seized him by the queue and knocked his head against the wall cutting it and causing it to bleed considerably.

Defendant was sent to goal for three weeks with hard labour for the assault, and to pay \$1 amends to complainant, in default to be imprisoned for a further term of ten days with hard labour.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN—COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Li Ayan, 21, cook, was charged with assaulting Ho Apat, a kept woman, in a house in Upper Station Street on the evening of the 21st instant.

In a case before the Court yesterday a man named Li Aikai was committed for trial on a charge of cutting and wounding the present complainant. On the occasion the prisoner was also present and assisted Li Aikai, by holding complainant while Li Aikai assaulted her, but he then managed to escape.

Yesterday complainant was returning home from the Court she saw the defendant standing outside a brothel in Square Street, and recognizing him, gave him in charge of a constable. Defendant, having been cautioned, reserved his defence, and was committed for trial at the next Sessions of the Supreme Court.

(Before Hon. Ng Chey, Acting Police Magistrate.)

PETTY LARCENY.

Leong Ann, 25, coolie, was charged with stealing a piece of wood, value 50 cents, the property of Wo Hang, on the 22nd instant. Defendant had been three times before in Gaol for larceny and unlawful possession, and he was now sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Un Achan, 25, coolie, was charged with stealing a jacket, worth 50 cents, the property of Lam Aifui, an actor at the Tung Hing Theatre, on the 22nd instant.

Complainant went to his bedroom at 7 o'clock last evening, and saw the prisoner coming out of his room, and trying to get away. Complainant pursued and caught him, and found the jacket under his arm.

Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

ASSAULT ON A WIFE.

Chung Ming Loong, 62, coolie, was charged with assaulting his wife, Lo Aho, on the 22nd instant. A quarrel arose between the man and wife with regard to some money, which the complainant retained, and which defendant claimed as his own, and the latter beat complainant with a stick on the head. He was fined \$3, in default to be imprisoned for seven days; and to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of \$25 to be of good behaviour and keep the peace towards complainant for six months.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

Ho Fuk Ki, 38, unemployed, was convicted of keeping an agency for dealing in Pak-kop-piu lottery tickets at No. 93 Station Street, Yau-nu-ti, on the 22nd instant, and was fined \$50, in default to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS. (Before His Honour F. Snowden, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.)

Saturday, April 23.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Wan Aitai, was convicted on the 19th instant, of highway robbery with violence. The case was one, it may be remembered, in which while one Te Ayung, a woman, was walking from Yau-nu-ti towards her house at Mai-to-tai at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2nd March; two men sprang out of the bushes by the side of the road, and seized hold of her, robbing her of a silver bangle which was on her left arm, and a purse containing thirty cents. One of the men was armed with a knife, and with it cut away the purse from complainant's waist-belt.

This prisoner was arrested, as he was proved to have pawned the bangle, and the woman identified him as the man who took the bangle from her.

Prisoner had now nothing to say.

His Lordship now said: You have been convicted four times previously summarily and have now been committed and found guilty of a very serious offence, namely, highway robbery with violence. Your short sentence seems to have done you no good; I must now give you a longer one. You will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year.

Prisoner and his Lordship could not pass a sentence of two years on him, the charge against him was a false accusation.

The Judge said the Jury had found him guilty, and he could not go into that question now.

DEPANNING WOMEN FOR EMIGRATION.

Li Akumai, was convicted on the 19th instant, of having (1st) unlawfully and (2nd) force defamed a certain female named Li Aho, in the Colony, for the purpose of emigration. (3rd) detained, by force a female named Wong Keng Ti in the Colony for the same purpose. The proceedings were taken under Sec. 7 of Ord. 2 of 1876.

The prisoner, who was being brought up, for sentence, carried a young child in her arms, had nothing to say, but begged his Lordship to have mercy on her.

The Acting Chief Justice said: You have been found guilty of defaming one Li Aho for the purpose of emigration.

Prisoner: I redeemed the girl to be a daughter-in-law to me, to be a wife to my son and for no other purpose.

His Lordship said: You have been found guilty of detaining three girls within this Colony for the purpose of emigration; guilty on all the three counts on which you were charged. Everyone knows what emi-

gration means under such circumstances it must that you detained them so that you might send them to Singapore to be sold for prostitutes against their will. Most commonly at Bangkok their condition became known to certain charitable and well-intentioned people who brought it to the notice of the Consul there, who took steps to arrest them and return them to this Colony. By a fortunate accident you came to the Police Station carrying the child which you now hold in your arms and you were by that means brought to justice.

His Honor: I will not give you such a severe sentence as I would otherwise have done; had you been actively concerned in the robbery it would have been my duty to deal very severely with you—the more so had anything been known against you. You will have to suffer six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

his intention to resume the drum-beating business and stick to it if he were let off.

His Honor: I will not give you such a severe sentence as I would otherwise have done; had you been actively concerned in the robbery it would have been my duty to deal very severely with you—the more so had anything been known against you. You will have to suffer six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BURGLARY.

Chau Aho was convicted on the 19th inst., of burglariously breaking into and entering a dwelling house in Tunk Lane, and feloniously stealing and carrying away therefrom certain clothing (two jackets).

Prisoner begged for a light sentence.

His Honour said: You have not been in prison before, but you have committed a great offence in breaking into and entering that house and stealing therefrom certain clothing things, of small value it is true, but you might have taken things of greater value.

In reply to the Court, prisoner said he was a rubbish coolie and earned only 10 cents a night.

His Honour: Under the circumstances and hoping that this will be a lesson to you and that you will never come to this Court again, I sentence you to nine months' hard labour.

This closed the Sessions.

Canton.

April 21st.

In presence of the tidings of these later days, engrossing to personal sensibility or to general concern, minor local events can claim but bare record; it was but uneasily to longer delay acknowledgment of the courteous hospitality of Captain Palmer and the Officers of the *Peng-chou-hai*, to the foreign community in general, in receiving and entertaining them on board that steamer on an excursion to the mouth of Hamilton creek and back to Shantou.

His Honor said: You have been convicted three times previously, twice for felony. I find your last imprisonment was for a term of five years' penal servitude; it is quite impossible I can give you less now. You are sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Prisoner pleaded that he had an aged mother and asked that for her sake he might be more leniently dealt with.

His Honor told him he should have thought of that before he committed this crime.

Prisoner was removed.

The mother of the prisoner was in the body of the Court, and was nigh making a scene on the sentence being pronounced. The Police Constables in attendance got hold of the woman and were jostling her about to get her out, when they were told by the Court not to treat the poor woman unkindly. She was then allowed to wander at her own sweet will all across and around the Court room, bewailing the loss for a time of her son, and interfering with the proper discharge of the duties of the Court by those in attendance.

DETAINING A GIRL FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROSTITUTION.

Leong Akan and Chan Yan Mui were convicted on the 20th, the first named with unlawfully and by force detaining against her will a girl named Li Aini, for an illegal purpose, and the second prisoner with unlawfully purchasing the said Li Aini for a similarly illegal purpose.

The first prisoner, an old and decrepit woman of 84 years of age, who was only able to hobble into the box slowly and painfully with the aid of a walking stick, was first called on. She denied that she had done what she was charged with. She begged for mercy and had a second chance to do so, but was told she had done what she had done.

His Honor said: You have been found guilty of buying this girl and making her a prostitute under an agreement that the girl's earnings should support you for the pay your funeral expenses when you die. For this purpose you consigned the girl to slavery of the most detestable kind. You have evidently been acting with a perfect innocence that you have committed any offence against the Laws of this Colony, and you evidently think that you were only acting under colour of a similar illegal custom. At your time of life, 84 years, it might be considered almost cruel to impose on you a term of imprisonment, but on second thoughts I have considered that to act with due severity to you may save some other girl or girls from the fate of that poor girl whom you committed to this life. I therefore must sentence you to the full term of imprisonment the law allows me, but I shall not impose hard labour on you. You will be imprisoned without hard labour in Victoria Gaol for two years.

The second prisoner, called upon for what she had to say, why sentence should not be passed upon her, said she had not forcibly detained the girl; if she had done so she had done it in the heat of passion.

Prisoner: I entreat you to inflict on a lesson upon her that by the punishment of the law allows me, but I shall not impose hard labour on you. You will be imprisoned without hard labour in Victoria Gaol for two years.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

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THE PATRIARCH'S HOME COMING.

(From the "St. James's Gazette.")

"How publicly, and as a matter of course, the Kaffir in 'black bony' was carried on, Lord Kimberley received by a wife of a Boer, in which she states that a 'Boer had come home with six head of cattle and one Kaffir girl, and that another came home with thirty-two large Kaffir girls, whom he was bringing for half a dozen apiece,'" *Parliamentary Report*, February 22.

Beyond the Vaal, in those wild lands, The simple scriptural people's seat, A farmstead in the gloaming stands. Alert its lord's return to greet.

The clean-swept floor, the dusted shelf; The new-lit lamp's expectant look; The trim array of shining delf; The arm-chair in the inglenook;

The easy curtains close drawn in; The housewife listening at the door With hand uplifted to hush the din Of young'uns gambols on the floor;

All tell a tale of anxious love; While open on the window-seat, A Bible's well-thumbed pages prove Where fears and faith's insurance meet.

But hark! that sound! a horn's neigh, The lowing of a startled steer, The tramp of hoofs upon the way; "It is! it is! my Piet is here!"

Of anxiety with wife-embrace! Let none with supercilious shrug Deride a simple scriptural race Who thus can conjugaly hug.

And now when kissed were wife and child: "Say, Piet, 't is not bad luck again!" Cried anxious wife: the husband smiled And pointed proudly at his train.

"Look, Vrow!" he said; and at the view She turned her, tears of joy to hide. "I knew it would be so! I know The Lord," she murmured, "would prove it!"

"I prayed, and waked free from fear Till He should bring you back once more Victories of your bow and spear, Blot in your basket and your store...

"And lo! He puts some dozen head Of noble hosts within your reach, With many a fine large Kaffir mard. Well worth at least ten shillings each!"

"So now, my Piet, with heartful thanks Break we the Christian's humble bread; Tetus the cattle in their ranks, And put the hussies in the shed!"

Then they two, with no formal grace, But asking no thanks from hearts that feel A benediction, took their place Before their frugal evening meal.

And many a sympathetic prayer From Radicals beyond the seas Was breathed above the worthy pair And blessed their simple scriptural tea.

MEDICAL MISSIONS IN JAPAN.

In Miss Bird's *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan* (Murray) we have an account of the labours of Dr. Palm, which will prove interesting to many readers. Dr. Palm was a student at Regent's Park who was sent out to Japan by the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society. He married a daughter of the Rev. Hugh Anderson, formerly of Brutton, and afterwards, of Edinburgh. She died soon after Dr. Palm had entered upon his work.

Page 200-2.—"The main object of my journey to Niigata was to learn something of the Medical Mission work done by Dr. Palm. This work seeks the worker, through him, crowds upon him. It is through endless useful ramifications, spreads scientific truth in the treatment of diseases, removes prejudices against the practice of surgery and medical drugs, debrinches superstitious quackery, introduces common sense and an improved hygiene, invites intelligent co-operation in its temporal part, and last, but not least, smooths the way for the Gospel of the Good Physician by which it is always accompanied. These are the unanswerable pleas for Medical Missions in Japan."

In Dr. Palm's Medical Missions have a very valuable agent. He is a well-equipped medical man, a lover and student of his profession, as well as a missionary. He is judicious, solid, and conscientious in all his work; there is no 'scampering' in his dispensary or hospital, and when he has trained his assistants to do anything as well as he can do it himself, he trusts it to them under his supervision. He has gained the cordial goodwill of a large body of Japanese doctors who co-operate with him in the towns and villages, and are introducing the most approved methods of European treatment under his auspices. He is an earnest and patient student of the language, both in its colloquial and literary forms. He has studied the Japanese character closely. He has not enthusiasm, and gives at least half the weight to the difficulties which lie in the way of Christianity, avoiding all hopeful forecasts of its future, content to do the work which demands his whole time and ability. He is an upright, honourable man, and as such has gained general respect. He has baptised thirty-one converts after periods of severe probation, and the general conduct of this infant church is without reproach. Mr. Oshikawa, his missionary assistant, is a man of much talent and energy, and a very able preacher. His whole heart is in Christian work, and his itineraries very extensive. The dispensary assistant is well trained and

"Recently the doctor of Suihara, one of the earliest village stations, has been baptised. He is a man of scholarship, a competent practitioner, and for a year and a half has co-operated with Dr. Palm at Suihara, undertaking all the expenses of the preaching place, and nearly furnishing both the medical and evangelistic work. Still more recently another doctor from the Island of Shodo was baptised. There cannot be doubt that the system in which Dr. Palm is held in the circumstances that this man was in Niigata, by an arrangement lately made with Dr. Palm by the Government, for teaching the treatment of eye diseases to the native practitioners in different parts of this province. He was previously disposed towards Christianity by some remarks in a medical book in Chinese, written by Dr. Dugdale, and the daily addresses at the dispensary made him decide to embrace Christianity."

"The native doctors have such a high value for the 'English doctor' that if it were not for passport restrictions, he would constantly be called into consultations beyond treaty limits. Amusing things frequently occur in the work. Late, at the earnest request of the relatives of a patient, who were fully aware of the risk, Dr. Palm performed a very serious operation under very unfavourable and difficult circumstances, and the patient died. The Japanese doctor, who was of the old Chinese school of medicine (a school of consummate

quackery and superstition), was so impressed with the wonders of English surgery that, though the operation was unsuccessful, he abandoned his system and sent away his three medical pupils, telling them that he had decided to learn European medicine, and that they must do the same.

"In many cases the requests for Dr. Palm's regular services come from Japanese doctors, who, under these circumstances, arrange to secure a preaching place. At the town of Nakajo six young doctors have established a dispensary which, with their request, is visited by Dr. Palm once a month. At the large town of Nagoya, however, there is a Government hospital with three native doctors and a number of pupils, and so anxious were they for English skill that they procured a surgeon, and gave Dr. Palm 10 dols. for his services on each visit. There, and in every place, preaching accompanies healing."

Page 204-5.—"The rapid increase of medical missionary work is most surprising. The work began four years ago, and had to contend, not only with prejudices against Christianity with which it is nobly associated, but against 'foreign drugs' and especially against surgical operation. In the first year the number of patients was under 500. Last year it exceeded 5,000, and 1,000 of these were treated in thirteen country stations, in co-operation with native doctors, who supply the medicines under Dr. Palm's instructions, and obtain clinical teaching from him. Last year the confidence of the people had so far won that 174 submitted to surgical operations, and some of these were of a serious kind were undertaken in the country, and left in charge of Japanese doctors, who treated them skilfully. Dr. Palm recruits the younger doctors, as intelligent and fairly educated, and anxious to improve in their profession. Last year a number of them formed a society for mutual improvement, and the discussion of medical topics, and invited Dr. Palm to become its president, and give them a lecture once a month. He is now doing so, and as some of them are acquainted with English, he furnishes them with the *British Medical Journal*, from which suitable translations are made.

"In connection with the work of healing invaluable *per se*, the Gospel has permeated the very populous district within treaty limits. Indifference, contempt, and hatred prevail, yet we may hope that for so widely-sown the two missionaries at Niigata may yet bring the sheaves with reaping from these unpromising harvest fields."

LONDON JOTTINGS.

(Pioneer's London Correspondent).

Poor Harry Constable died yesterday morning. For the last three weeks it was known there was no hope for him, and though Lord and Lady Rosebery had Sir William Gill down to see him, that eminent physician could only confirm the fact of the local medical man. He was a nice fellow, Harry Constable, and I like him. A good joker too, though not a powerful one. He was lacking in strength, and for the last two years when the ravages of consumption began to tell, this was painfully apparent in his features. He only rode hitherto to oblige his great patron and friend, Lord Rosebery, who was a fond fond of him and was with him when he died. Never perhaps was there so much attachment shown by a master to a servant as was shown by Lord Rosebery to Constable. Indeed the former came in for some little share of ridicule in consequence, but this had not the slightest effect on Lord Rosebery's conduct. Lady Rosebery and himself were in constant attendance by his dying bed, and, as I have said, Lord Rosebery remained with him to the last. There certainly was something winning in Constable's manner, and I can well imagine an employer getting attached to him. He was integrity itself too, and bore that in his handsomely and somewhat gipsy face. I remember his mother and the day that poor Harry rode *Setton* in the Derby, breaking down when I congratulated her on her son's victory, and in the midst of her tears only able to ejaculate, 'He's the best of sons, he's the best of sons!'. He had all that. He had the prettiness of cottages at Epsom, where his mother and sister lived with him, and nothing was too good for them that Harry could get. Peace to him!"

The black-balling of Lord Rosebery at the Travellers' has excited more attention than I think the master warrants. The noble Lord is perhaps not very popular with some people, and there is an impression that his opinion of himself and his abilities is higher than is warranted by the facts. I know him very slightly, but in my intercourse with him he has not given me that impression, but rather that he was of a retiring disposition, shy perhaps, and probably proud. Very courteous and pleasant in manner, clever and well read. I believe a fit of 'piling' men gets hold of clubs sometimes. One member of the committee thinks the club is too full, another that there are too many men of one political shade in it, and so he kills a Conservative or a Liberal as the case may be. Certainly Lord Durham being rejected by Brooks' was surprising, because that is the head-quarters of what was once Whigism, but now, I suppose, moderate Liberalism, and Lord Durham has accepted the political faith of his forefathers as modicily as his wife and child. He is an upright, honourable man, and as such has gained general respect. He has baptised thirty-one converts after periods of severe probation, and the general conduct of this infant church is without reproach. Mr. Oshikawa, his missionary assistant, is a man of much talent and energy, and a very able preacher. His whole heart is in Christian work, and his itineraries very extensive. The dispensary assistant is well trained and

SOBER SAILORS.

The decision of the Assistant Judge in the case of the third officer of the steamer *Tunisia*, who was punished with two weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for drunkenness and neglect of duty, may seem at first sight severe, but it is justifiable and warranted by circumstances. The defendant had been drunk on two occasions while on duty as officer on watch in the steamer, which was bound for the Seine of Marne. This great manufacturer, author spoiled his personal fame by politics. An imperialist in the time of Napoleon, he announced himself after the Revolution of 1870 a republican of the Extreme Left. The adherents of so wealthy a man and so great and good an employer of labour was of much importance to the advanced party.

But M. Menier really made his way in the Chamber. He was the son of a distinguished manufacturer, and himself, by a happy instinct, hit on the idea of producing chocolate for the million. His success extended to the famous *Le chocolat Menier*, et le lait au blé blanc en vinaillant. Once he found that a hundred thousand pounds worth of his chocolate lay in stock a grow white. A Monsieur Bigot told him he had a means of making the stock aable, which he would give for 100,000 francs. It was simply that Menier should adopt the bold method of publishing through Europe that this was the only chocolate that grow white in growing old. Bigot told him he had his money, and the expedient was adopted with entire success.

THE "RICKSHAW."

(Japan Herald).

This *jinrikisha* has not only become universal throughout Japan, but it has spread to the Treaty Ports of China, to Hongkong, and even, we believe, to Singapore. Though in many respects a sturdy and useful vehicle, yet it is open to question as to whether it had better never had been invented, or have come into such general use as to become a curse to society. It is an abomination to have a means of transport which is so little known in the marine world as to be easily overlooked. His actions admit of no excuse or palliation, and he should be regarded as a man unworthy of confidence to represent, in as far as he exposes the lives of those entrusted to his charge to needless risk simply to gratify a degrading passion. These remarks apply not only to military officers, but more strongly to those commanding or having authority in ships. Like Cossack's wife they should be held in suspicion. 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